of Gronow (1763), with polynomial species have been accepted. This ruling would also apparently validate the generic names revived from Klein in the dictionary called the "Gesellschaft Schauplatz," 1775-1781. Certain names of Valmont de Bomare, 1768, may be eligible and certain subgeneric names in Arabic of Forskål, 1775. If these should be adopted *Amia* Gronow would replace *Apogon*. *Amiatus* Rafinesque would replace *Amia L.* (1766). *Brama* Klein would replace *Abramis* and *Lepodus* Rafinesque *Brama* Schneider for the Sea Bream. *Callyodon* Gronow would replace *Scarus*. *Cestracion* Klein replaces *Sphyrna*. *Galeus* Valmont or *Cynocephalus* Klein replaces *Prionace*. Cyclogaster Gronow replaces *Liparis*. *Enchelyopus* Gronow, *Zoarces*. *Hepatus* Gronow, replaces *Teuthis* L. *Dasybatus* Klein replaces *Dasyatis*. *Rhina* Klein supersedes *Squatina*. *Rhombus* Klein replaces *Bothus*, while *Peprilus* Cuvier, replaces *Rhombus* Lacepède for the genus of Harvest-fishes. *Poronotus* and *Palometa* are probably both distinct from *Rhombus*.

The Thresher Shark (*Alopias vulpinus* Bonnaterre, *A. vulpes* Gmelin), was named *Vulpecula marina* by Valmont in 1768. Garman adopts this name but it may not be officially considered eligible.

It is possible that these generic names may not be finally accepted, and it will be safe not to use any of them not validated by acceptance of later authors, until their eligibility is finally determined. The authors concerned are mainly Gronow, Klein, Valmont de Bomare and Patrick Browne.

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HUNTING LIZARDS WITH A "BEAN-SHOOTER."

The writer has before him a shipment of reptiles from the West, including a really choice lot of

lizards—nearly every one of them captured by means of a beanshooter. The recollection evokes a gleeful chuckle. It seems worth telling.

Freely admitting considerable experience with this boy's weapon in days gone by, credit for its resurrection and practical adoption must be given to my friend, Mr. William T. Davis, the naturalist of Staten Island. At one of the entomological meetings he exhibited his beanshooter together with charges of fine shot. He then told of how he had laid low the dazzling dragon-fly as it sailed over the pond and had brought abruptly to an end the noisome song of the Cicada in branches high. It was a thrilling account —full of the element of sport.

On a trip to southern Utah this summer my equipment included a beanshooter, also a supply of No. 4 and 8 shot. The beanshooter was made the same as I used as a boy: a stout, forked handle cut from a privet hedge, two rubber bands 5″ long x ⅝″ wide, a soft, square piece of leather, folded, trimmed and sewed at the bottom so that it formed a shallow, rounded pocket, and the whole tied together with shoestring. In execution this weapon proved so effective that I employed it to the exclusion of all other methods whenever the chances of capturing a specimen by hand seemed in doubt. My procedure would be as follows: loading the flipper with 30 to 40 of No. 8 shot or with 20 to 30 of No. 4, according to size of the lizard in sight, I approached with caution, avoiding dry sticks and loose stones, and, when within 10 to 15 feet, I would shoot, always aiming at the head. The shot produced temporary stunning, sometimes accompanied by a slight flow of blood, but rarely by mutilation. No time could be lost in picking up specimens for they often revived before they could be placed in a bag. At 10 feet I felt almost sure of my game; at 15 feet I could count on bagging 4 out of 5.

Except when the lizards were startled, I found little difficulty in getting within shooting distance of even the speediest of them. This I ascribe to their bump of curiosity, developed apparently to a high degree. Thus, on another occasion, I recall capturing with a net a number of *Crotaphytus* while their attention was fixed upon the antics—a sort of war dance—performed by a companion. The material before me is represented largely by species of *Callisaurus, Crotaphytus, Uta, Sceloporus, Cnemidophorus,* etc.

The small bore shotgun or pistol, while a reliable weapon, has the disadvantage of causing more or less mutilation. In a hot and dry climate badly injured or dead specimens discolor and shrivel quickly, often before they can be brought to camp. Best suited for every purpose of study is material brought in alive. If they are not intended for osteological preparations I have obtained the most satisfactory results from specimens killed in formalin 4%. In this medium reptiles retain their natural proportion and color much better than if placed into alcohol at once. I make no incisions, but instead use a small veterinary syringe with a set of hypodermic needles. This leaves no outward marks where injections have been made. An injection through the vent usually suffices for lizards. Snakes require additional injections below the ventral scales. Collapsed regions are easily restored by means of the syringe during the process of curing. After 3 to 4 hours specimens may be transferred to alcohol 70% or, if intended for color study at a future date, to formalin 2%.

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HABITS OF A YOUNG BOX TORTOISE.

The Box Tortoise (*Terrapene carolina*), is almost entirely terestrial in its habits, although exceptions have been recorded recently by contributors to